No. 14. - No. 16,344.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1905.*

FIVE CENTS.

SITUATION SERIOUS CHANGE EXPECTED

ter of Lodz Workmen.

RIOTING AT WARSAW PROBABLE SUCCESSOR

STOPPED FIGHTING.

But the Outbreak is by No Means | Matter Discussed by Attorney General Quelled-Ten Regiments Encamped-Terrorists at Work.

WARSAW, June 24.-Riots commenced here tonight. Gendarmes charged a crowd, and infantry patrols fired two volleys. Three men were wounded. The crowd was also armed and fired upon the troops. A se-

eret police agent was stabbed. Processions were formed at 6 o'clock this evening and marched, with red flags, down Grsybowska street. At the corner of Wronia street a mounted patrol crossed the procession, and one of the marchers threw a bomb, which exploded and wounded two gendarmes. The man who threw the missile escaped. Simultaneously there was another demonstration by persons carrying a red flag at Leschno, but there was no bloodshed. All the shops are closed, and intense excitement prevails. Disturbances similar to those at Lodz are feared.

Crowds are assembling at several local-ities east of the city. Their attitude is menacing and the public is panic-stricken. The situation here, with a majority of the workmen striking, the walkout threat-ening to become general and the working class inflamed by the news of the fighting at Lodz, is extremely critical. The strike was ordered by the social revolutionary committee as a demonstration to effect the trial of Stephen Okrjeia, the locksmith, who threw a bomb into the Praga police station on March 26, injuring six policemen and his conviction and sentence to death today has still further enraged the revolutionary leaders.

Workmen are wearing mourning for those killed at Lodz.

All the street railways, except on the principal thoroughfares in the city, have been stopped, and the newspapers have

suspended publication. The social democratic party of Poland and Lithuania has issued a proclamation calling out workmen as a protest against the Lodz massacre, and the men in the workshops of the Warsaw and Vienna and the Vistula railroads have struck.

ACTUAL FIGHTING STOPPED. But Fresh Collisions Are Expected

Momentarily. LODZ, June 24.-Since the arrival of reinforcements this morning actual fighting in the city has stopped, but the outbreak is by no means quelled and fresh collisions

are expected momentarily.

from houses.

The city resembles a shamble and the terrible scenes of the last two days will never be wiped from the memory of the Polish people. Altogether there are ten regiments en-

camped in Lodz. The fighting spirit of the people is fully aroused. They have tasted blood and want

more. Certainly the revolutionary spirit is abroad, and it remains to be seen whether military measures will have the same effect as previously. Today at Baluty, a suburb of Lodz, four Cossacks were killed and sixteen others

wounded by a bomb which was thrown into the barracks. Twenty of their horses were Occasional volleys are still fired by the police or gendarmes in response to shots

Wanton Cruelty of Soldiers. The soldiers are showing what appears to

be wanton cruelty. Late this afternoon they shot and killed two women-a mother and The funerals of victims of the shooting of

Thursday and Friday took place here today surreptitiously in various outlying villages. It is quite impossible to give the exact number of killed and wounded, as reports vary according to the quarter from which they are obtained. Certainly the killed number more than a hundred, possibly two hundred, and the wounded five times as many. An official report says that the numcasualties was largely increased by the neglect of persons to remain indoors and others who insisted on looking out of doors and windows when volleys were being fired upon the rioters by the soldiers. Residents of the city say that they received no orders to remain indoors

How Trouble Began.

The present trouble began at Lodz last Tuesday, after the funerals of the victims of the conflict between troops and terrorists the previous Sunday. The Christians were permitted to bury their dead, but the Jews were prohibited from doing so, and the po-lice secretly interred the bodies of the Jews at night, which incited indignation, and terrorists' riots were initiated Thursday. The most serious phase of the rioting developed when the crowd deliberately pillaged liquor shops, and numbers of persons, inflamed by drink, led a crowd of at least 50,000 to fur ther and more serious attacks. Police and military were attacked wherever they ap peared in small force and many individual members were killed. After pillaging the liquor shops the crowd

set fire to them and prevented the firemen from extinguishing the blazes. This was re-peated deliberately at many places. Friday the fury of the mob found full vent, and even the children, caught by the cotagion, were seen kissing red flags and hoard swearing that they were ready to die for liberty. A Jewish girl mounted a box in the market square and addressed an

Police Shot Girl Dead.

Suddenly the police appeared, fired a volley and the girl fell dead. Market gardeners coming in were stopped and their carts used in building barricades. Wires were stretched in front of these barricades and the cavalry was unable to charge. Mean-while the mob had secured arms and revolvers were freely used. Finally the military secured the upper hand, but not without considerable losses to themselves and fearful slaughter to the rioters.

The soldlers exhibited the utmost care-lessness as to whether they killed peaceful persons or rioters, and as a consequence many women and children were among the The streets on Friday resembled a field. The houses were barricaded with boards and mattresses, and for hours with boards and mattresses, and for nours volleys and individual firing were heard in every quarter of the city. Until late at night the Cossacks were busy collecting bodies of the dead and picking up persons seriously wounded. The bodies were carried off in carts to

neighboring churchyards. Hence the impossibility of giving an accurate estimate of the dead until order is completely restored, if, indeed, the full story is ever

Terrorists are energetically fomenting tributing revolutionary proclamations and pamphiets, but their efforts are without ef-

Poland Aroused Over Slaugh- United States Attorney Beach Likely to Resign.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT LODZ MR. D. W. BAKER BELIEVED TO BE THE MAN.

Moody and the President Yes-

terday Afternoon.

Indications are strong that a change is about to be made in the office of United States attorney for the District of Columbia. Good reason exists for the belief that Mr. Morgan H. Beach, the incumbent, will cease to be the local prosecuting officer for the government and Baker.

for at the Department of Justice immediately. Attorney General Moody took luncheon with the President yester-

that his successor may be named at

an early date. It is understood that

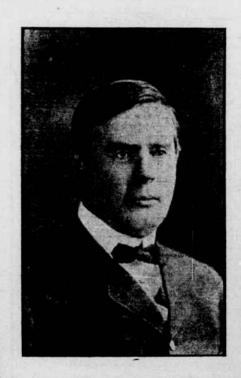
Mr. Beach's resignation is looked



Morgan Beach.

day afternoon and the question of Mr. Beach's retention was gone over then more fully than at any time heretofore. In official quarters the positive statement is made that no action has been taken, but that a decision will probably be reached Monday. Such action is contingent, it is said, upon whether Mr. Beach resigns or not.

Denies That He Will Resign. About ten days ago it was stated that Mr. Beach contemplated resigning. When asked about the matter he denied that it was his intention to leave, explaining that he had given consideration to an offer to engage in the practice of law in New York city, but finally decided not to accept the same. The assertion that he did not intend to resign was repeated late yesterday. Rumors have continued in circulation, notwithstanding the failure of United States Attorney Beach to confirm them, that it was the intention to make a change in the Vigor was added to the rumors by the knowledge that the Attorney General and even the President were considering possible successors to Mr. Beach. On the very intense quiet, friends of a large number of local lawyers who would not decline the appointment as United States attorney for the District of Columbia have been conducting campaigns on behalf of their respective candidates. The



D. W. Baker.

result of the visits of those who called at the Department of Justice and at the White House to indorse the several candidates is a clearly defined understanding that a change is certainly to be made in the office n question and without delay. Mr. Beach's appointment as United States attorney created much surprise. It was understood to have been brought about by Attorney General Knox, upon the recom-mendation of a friend who knew Mr. Beach.

For some time after the appointment there were no criticisms of Mr. Beach of such a nature as to be regarded as serious, but in the last few months there has been much adverse criticism, some of which reached the Department of Justice.

Candidates Discussed.

So far as is known, the leading candidates for appointment as Mr. Beach's successor are Mr. D. W. Baker of the law firm of Lambert & Baker, who served as assistant newspaper to further its political interests, United States attorney under Mr. Henry E. During the next campaign a new legislature Davis; Mr. James S. Easby-Smith, one of will be chosen by the voters of Delaware Mr. Beach's assistants, and for a number and during its sessions two United States



bright in favor of the selection of Mr The appointment of Mr. Beach to succeed Ashley M. Gould as United States attorney was made November 28, 1902. The fact that he had been appointed to a responsible position under the Department of Justice a short time before gave rise to the supposition that he had withdrawn from the contest for the appointment as United States

test for the appointment as United States attorney.

Mr. Beach was born at Sandy Spring, Md., September 20, 1861. The greater portion of his younger days were spent in Alexandria, Va. He is a son of the late Ferguson Beach, a prominent Virginia lawyer, who is particularly well remembered by reason of his connection with the Lee heirs to recover passession of the Ar-Lee heirs to recover possession of the Ar-lington estate. After graduating from the Episcopal High School, near Alexandria, Mr. Beach entered Yale University. He attained note as a Greek scholar and grad-uated from Yale at the age of nineteen years with distinguished honors, being the youngest member of the class of 1882. Mr. Beach was admitted to the bar of Virginia heach was admitted to the bar of Virginia in 1884 and to that of the District of Columbia in 1886, having received his degree from the University of Virginia.

Mr. Beach was highly indorsed for the position of United States attorney by many search by Virginia and elsewhere as well as

people in Virginia and elsewhere, as well as by several senators, lawyers, business men, bankers and other citizens, including a large representation of local lawyers. Since he entered upon his duties as United States attorney he has attained very wide prominence by reason of his connection with the indicting and further prosecuting of the individuals accused of crime in connection with the post office irregularities.

Mr. Baker's Career.

William Baker, who last evwas regarded as being in the lead in the quiet race for appointment as Mr. Beach's successor, is one of the most prominent of the younger members of the local bar. He owns a home and a large farm in Montgomery county, Md., and has been actively identified with the politics of the state as a republican. Mr. Baker graduated from the law department of Georgetown University in the class of 1893. He is a member of the law faculty of that institution, being instructor in several important branches. Mr. Baker succeeded the late Judge Jeremiah Wilson in the chair of real estate. Mr. Baker is a member of the committee having charge of the examination of the candidates for admission to the bar. For several years he held office as assistant United States attorney for the District of Columbia, as stated, when Mr. Henry E. Davis was at the head of the As assistant United States attorney Mr. Baker participated, among others, in the preparation of the pool room gaming and sugar trust cases. He became a partner in the law firm of Lambert & Baker

Mr. Baker was born at Calvert College. New Windsor, Carroll county, Md., October 4, 1867. His father was Andrew Hull Baker, a distinguished teacher and mathematician, who founded Calvert College and was afterward professor of mathematics at Mount St. Mary's College, Emettsburg, Md., where D. W. Baker was educated. Mount St. Mary's College in 1897 conferred upon D. W. Baker the degree of A. M. honoris causa,

OPPOSE NEW RATES.

Representatives of the Royal Arcanum Meet in Baltimore.

NEW YORK, June 24 .- Seventy-two councils of the Royal Arcanum were represented by 300 delegates tenight at a meeting held in Brooklyn to consider the action of the Supreme Council in issuing the new table of rates made at Atlantic City recently, and which goes into effect October 1. A committee of nine was appointed to draw up a letter and resolutions addressed to the executive committe of the order, expressing almost unanimous sentiment against the new table of rates, on the ground that the new schedule is unjust, and asking that the operation of the new table be suspended until such time as the supreme councils in the various states have voiced an opinion on the subject.

TO CLOSE THE WHITE HOUSE. Mrs. Roosevelt to Leave for Oyster

Bay Tomorrow. Mrs. Roosevelt will leave for Oyster Bay tomorrow morning. Her departure will be the signal for the practical closing of the White House for the summer, as the Presi-

dent will leave tomorrow afternoon for Boston to attend the commencement exercises of Harvard College, and will go thence to Oyster Bay. The Roosevelt children, except Miss Alice and Theodore, jr., already are at Sagamore Hill.

At the close of President Roosevelt's visit to Harvard College next Wednesday night he will leave Boston for Bridgeport, Conn. Arriving there early Thursday morning, he and his party will board the naval yacht sylph and proceed to Oyster Bay. The Sylph has been ordered from Washington to New York and from there will go to Bridgeport to be in waiting for the President and party when they arrive.

DUPONTS BUY A PAPER.

Reported New Jersey Millionaire Has Acquired Wilmington Republican. Special Dispatch to The Star.

reported, have purchased the Wilmington Daily Republican. The Dupont combinations, it is under-



WILL CLOSE AT 1 O'CLOCK. Department Half Holiday to Begin Saturday.

Unless the President shall order otherwise, which is not regarded as at all probable, all the eecutive departments in Washington will close at 1 o'clock next Saturday afternoon and will continue to do so each succeeding Saturday during the months of July, August and September. Early in January, 1904 the President and his cabinet gave careful consideration to the question of hours of labor in the government departments at Washington, and as a result orders were issued fixing the hours of labor from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. with the exception that the hours of labor on Saturdays during the months of July, August and September should be from 9 1.m. to 1 p.m. "without any allowance for The system inaugurated at that time has

been faithfully observed ever since and there is no reason to believe that any change is to be made during the present

The existing orders governing the hour of labor are contained in an identical circular issued by the heads of each executive department under date of January 8, 1904,

"The act of Congress of March 15, 1898, provides as follows: 'That * * * it shall be the duty of the heads of the several executive departments, in the interest of other employes of whatever grade or class, in their respective departments, not less than seven hours of labor each day except Sundays and days declared publiholidays by law or executive order: Provided. That the heads of the departments may, by special order, stating the reason, further extend the hours of service of any clerk or employe in their departments, re spectively; but in case of extension it shall e without additional compensation. "In order more effectually to comply with the above provision of law, it is hereby

ordered: On and after Monday, January 11 1904, the hours of labor for all clerks and other employes of whatever grade or class in this department will be from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., with an allowance of one-half hour for luncheon.

"2. The foregoing provision will apply to all Saturdays except during the months of July, August and September. During days, unless otherwise ordered, will be from 9 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., without any allowance

THREATENED CHINESE BOYCOTT. Another Appeal From the Portland Evidence Given by Former Judge Tan-Chamber of Commerce.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 24.-President W. D. Wheelwright of the Portland chamber of commerce said today that the information which actuated the sending of a telegraphic appeal to President Roosevelt for more liberal administration of the Chinese exclusion laws was received yesterday in information was deemed of such importance that the attention of the government was called to it. It was said that the Chinese threat of a boycott on American goods was made in all earnestness, and was already being carried out. On further consideration the chamber of commerce today dis-patched another message to President Roosevelt, as follows:

"We supplement our telegram of yesterday by suggesting respectfully that certificates issued in China according to law and duly revised by the American consul be respected by the immigration authorities in this country and accepted as final. This is in line with the recent public utterances of the honorable Secretary of War."

RUSSIAN CENSOR AT WORK. True News From Poland of Casualties

Kept From Public. ST. PETERSBURG, June 24, 7 p.m.-Dis patches received here from Lodz report were not permitted or were unable to give the number of dead or even an estimate afterward taken with a severe illness. of the casualties. One fusilade at mid-

troops at Lodz were strongly reinforced luring the night. The picture of Lodz's "Black Friday," fully as appalling as that of St. Petersburg's eventful January Sunday, is painted in the reports which are filtering into St. Petersburg with painful slowness. The number of dead and wounded is unknown

night is reported to have lasted fifteen

here, and the estimates differ very widely. SECRETARY TAFT'S DEPARTURE.

Will Speak at Yale and Receive a Degree at Harvard.

Secretary Taft left here yesterday afternoon for New York on his way to New Haven, Conn., where he will deliver an address at Yale University tomorrow afterncon, and to Cambridge. Mass., where he will receive the degree of LL.D. from Harvard University Wednesday afternoon. He expects to return to this city next Thursday morning and will remain only until Friday afternoon, when he departs on his long trip to San Francisco and the Philippines.

During his stay in New York city today he will have an important conference re-garding isthmian canal affairs with Chair-man Shonts and Chief Engineer Wallace. Secretary Hay at Newport, N. H.

NEWPORT, N. H., June 24.—Secretary of State John Hay, accompanied by his son Clarence, arrived here from Washington

TO WEIGH ALL PLANS WAR SPIRIT HAMPANT

Meeting of Consulting Engi- French Agitated First Time neers Called.

PANAMA CANAL PROJECT TO BE FULLY STUDIED.

Members of the Board Authorized to Financiers Scout Idea of Conflict and Visit the Isthmus if Deemed Necessary.

President Roosevelt has issued a call for a meeting of the board of consulting engineers of the isthmian canal commission for September 1, in this city. The order makes Gen. George W. Davis chairman of the board, and provides that if deemed necessary the board may visit the isthmus. The work outlined for the board is to consider all plans which have been suggested for the construction of the canal and make recommendations to the commission. If there are minority reports by members of the consulting board, these also are re-

The order in full is as follows: "Executive Order, June 24, 1905.

"It is hereby ordered that a board of consulting engineers, consisting of Gen. George W. Davis, Alfred Noble, William Barclay Parsons, William H. Burr, Gen. Henry L. Abbot, Francis P. Stearns, Joseph Ripley, Isham Randolph, Herman Schussler, Henry Hunter, nominated by the British government; Herr Eugen Tincauzer, nominated by the German government; M. Guerard, nominated by the French government; M. Quellennec, consulting engineer of the Suez canal, and one to be designated by the government of the Netherlands, shall convene in the city of Washington at the rooms of the isthmian canal commission on the first day of September, nineteen hundred and five, for the purpose of considering the various plans proposed to and by the isthmian canal commission, for the construction of a canal across the isthmus of Panama, between Cristobal and LaBoca; and that the deliberations of the board of consulting engineers shall continue as long as they may deem it necessary and wise before they make their report to the commission.

"The isthmian canal commission is directed to have all the proposed plans in such detailed form, with maps, surveys and ther documents sufficient to enable the consulting engineers to consider and decide the questions presented to them.

"Should it be deemed necessary by the members of the consulting board they may visit the isthmus before making their final report. If there is a difference of opinion between the members of the consulting board, minority reports are requested.
"Gen. George W. Davis is hereby designated as chairman of the board of consulting engineers. Instructions more detailed will be given in time to be presented to the board when it first convenes on the first of

September. "The chairman is directed to communicate the contents of this order to the different members, with such other details as may

be necessary.
(Signed) "THEODORE ROOSEVELT." IN MITCHELL'S FAVOR

TRIAL YESTERDAY.

ner Regarding Claims Before the Departments.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 24.-Cross-examination of former Judge A. H. Tanner, the government's chief witness in the trial a cable dispatch from Hongkong, and the of United States Senator John H. Mitchell, charged with practicing before federal departments while senator, today elicited important testimony in favor of Senator

Mitchell.

It was shown by Tanner's evidence that Mitchell had warned Tanner not to involve the senator in any matters before the departments of the government and not to derive any remuneration for any services the senator might perform in Washington. Tanner said that there was no understanding with Frederick Kribs that the money paid by Kribs to Tanner was in return for the services of Mitchell, and that the senator had no direct knowledge of the sources of his monthly remittances, his share of the net earnings of the law firm of Mitchell

The Kribs Claims.

Tanner said that never to his knowledge did Mitchell ever see a check from Kribs to the firm for services rendered. Tanner also testified that at the time of the changthat street fighting continued there nearly ing of the original contract in 1897, which all night, but the correspondents either occurred in 1901, Mitchell was deeply involved in official business and was shortly Tanner said he did not know personally of any services rendered by Mitchell before the departments at Washington in regard minutes, indicating a stout resistance. The to the Kribs claims other than such services as Mitchell had performed for hundreds of other claimants without pay. As far as Tanner was aware, Mitchell might simply have forwarded Tanner's letters in regard to land claims to the general office and returned the sealed replies to Tanner, Mitchell never seeing the correspondence at all.

Tanner testified that with one exception

Mitchell, while away from Portland, never had a chance to know of the items entering into the monthly receipts of the firm. The one exception was when a copy of the firm's books was sent to Mitchell at Washington.

Effort of the Defense.

The method of handling the bank books was gone over, and the defense attempted to show that the senator had never seen any of the Kribs checks, and did not therefore know that he was receiving money for work done for Kribs. Tanner testified that he had put all of

the money received in one account and had drawn from this in making the cash settlements at the end of each month.

tlements at the end of each month.

He also testified that he had been told that his son would be indicted for perjury if he, the father, persisted in his testimony before the grand jury, but that if a clean breast were made of transactions of the firm, the district attorney would recommend a pardon.

George R. Ogden and James F. Casey, two clerks in the general land office who had handled the claim admitted in evidence, were called after Tanner had left the stand, to identify the lists and to show how

Since Fasheda Affair

AN EXECUTIVE ORDER OVER MOROCCAN ISSUE

ARMY CIRCLES DISCUSS RELA-TIVE STRENGTH OF FORCES.

Officials See No Crisis With Germany.

PARIS, June 24, 8 p.m.-For the first time since the Fashoda incident the French public is in the throes of the war fever. Whether it will result in anything serious depends on Germany's response to the French note on Morocco, but without considering the exact status of the diplomatic negotiations a considerable element of the public and press seriously discuss the possibilities of a resort

Army circles are particularly active, and at the military clubs the officers are mainly engaged in making comparisons of the forces of France and Germany. While the financial leaders scout the idea of war, yet the speculative element has been quick to seize the opportunity to raid French rentes. which, when they closed tonight, showed a fall of 1 franc 8 centimes within the week. week.

The official view is that the situation, while delicate, does not present any aspect of danger or a crisis involving a rupture of of danger or a crisis involving a rupture of relations. This is the governmental view, and naturally presents the most favorable aspect of the controversy. However, the ambassadors of the leading powers express impartial opinions fully sustaining the view of the government.

The Worst Aspect of Case.

It is pointed out in diplomatic quarters that the worst aspect of the Moroccan question does not present a casus belli. An analysis of the controversy shows that the Sultan of Morocco invited the powers to a onference. Germany urges the powers, inluding France, to accept. Premier Rouvier's latest note shows the willingness of France to consider a conference if Germany explains her purposes, but even should France decline to accept this, refusal of the invitation does not constitute a cause for war. A diplomat summed up the situation by saying that the complete failure of the present negotiations would not mean war, as the controversy then would ong new lines. It would doubtless lead to direct appeals to the sultan, with a view of securing the upper hand in Morocco. While the pessimistic element foresees that Germany will seek a pretext for trouble, yet the actual state of affairs does not warrant

such gloomy forebodings.

The controversy serves to call attention to the complete state of readiness of the French military system to meet any emergency. The present peace footing of the army is 530,000 men. This force is organ-ized on an elastic basis whereby the doub-ling and tripling of the strength of each company doubles and triples the aggregate army. The first and second reserves are made up of trained men who heretofore have completed the military service which the state requires all citizens to complete The equipment of the reserves is always kept in readiness at the barracks. Military experts say that the calling of the first re-TESTIMONY IN THE SENATOR'S serves to the colors would probably furnish an immediate force approximately of a million trained men and thereafter the second reserves and the territorial militia would permit of much further expansion.

Lessons Learned in Last War.

The system of mobilization and equipment has undergone great improvement as the result of lessons learned during the last war. Annual maneuvers which constitute mobilization on a small scale are frequent and tests of mobilization occur in various districts, in which the full strength of horses, wagons, trains and equipments are quickly assembled. This military preparedness has no direct bearing on the present German controversy, but the military critics cite it as evidence that France is not likely to again suffer from the confusion and delay incident to the beginning of the last

La Libertie tonight began the publication of a series of articles from the frontier showing the excited state of public feeling and the activity of the military forces, which are alleged to be constantly drilling and undergoing inspection. The tenor of the articles is similar to that of those that have appeared heretofore which showed the high military spirit along the border and the precautionary measures adopted on both sides to keep the forces in a state of preparedness.

The diplomatic situation remains un-

changed, as Germany has not yet presented her answer to the French note. Offi-cials say the negotiations are taking the usual normal course without at present any indication of a marked change. definitely known that the French ambassa dor to Germany was cordially received by Chancellor von Buelow on Friday. This is considered to be a most reassuring symptom of Germany's conciliatory inten-

Paul Jones' Ceremonies.

The French and American authorities are perfecting plans for the ceremonies incident to the removal of the body of John Paul Jones to the United States, which is expected to be a notable event. The American embassy has been advised that Assistant Secretary of State Loomis will arrive here at about the same time the American naval party reaches Paris, and it is probable that he and Rear Admiral Sigsbee and the other American officers will be presented to President Loubet. The French escort for the body of Admiral Paul Jones from Parls will be made up mainly of colonial infantry and French naval participation in the ceremonies will be deferred until the remains reach Cher-

bourg.
Countess Cassini, who is visiting here, is slowly recovering from a long and severe attack of fever. Her physicians pronounce her to be entirely out of danger and say that convalesence is proceeding satisfacto-

GERMANY'S DEMANDS.

Answer to Rouvier's Note Will Be Brief Special Cablegram to The Star.

BERLIN, June 24.-It is learned that

Germany's answer to Premier Rouvier's note on the Morocco question will be substantially as follows:

The German government demands a more definite outline of France's program in regard to Morocco. Germany, however, is anxious to reach

an agreement and proposes that the two countries settle each point of the Morocco issue separately as provided for in the Madrid convention. The coasting trade and boundary quest'ons, for instance,

WILMINGTON, Del., June 24.-Col. Henry A. Dupont and T. Coleman Dupont, it is

stood, realized the necessity of owning a

Agile Defeats Beldame..... Many Crews on the Hudson..... Racing Notes..... of years pardon attorney of the Department Shooting was renewed this evening. Cossacks are robbing the dead of Jeweis and money.

A factory owner named Neumann has been shot by strikers.

A factory owner named Neumann has been shot by strikers.

Of years pardon attorney of the Department of the Senators of the Department of Justice; Mr. E. H. Thomas, first assistant the Republican has been shot by strikers.

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Shooting was renewed this evening. Cossance will be elected.

For some time the Republican has been stated they are different to the Republican has been stated to show how of Justice; Mr. E. H. Thomas, first assistant they are defined to show how of Justice; Mr. E. H. Thomas, first assistant they are defined to show how of Justice; Mr. E. H. Thomas, first assistant they are defined to show how of Justice; Mr. E. H. Thomas, first assistant they are defined to show how of Justice; Mr. E. H. Thomas, first assistant they are defined to show how of Justice; Mr. Tracy L. Jeffords, and the union separately discussed and they would be separately discussed and they would be senator.

Motor Tracy L. Jeffords, and they are defined to show how of Justice; Mr. Tracy L. Jeffords, and they are defined to show how of Justice; Mr. Tracy L. Jeffords, and they are defined to show how of Justice; Mr. Tracy L. Jeffords, and they are defined to show how of Justice; Mr. Tracy L. Jeffords, and they are defined to show how of Justice; Mr. Tracy L. Jeffords, and they are defined to show how of Justice; Mr. Tracy L. Jeffords, and they are defined to show how of Justice; Mr. Tracy L. Jeffords, and they are defined to show how of Justice; Mr. Tracy L. Jeffo

PRESIDENT LOUBET

TODAY'S STAR.

The Star today consists of six parts, as

PART H-Editorial....

PART VI-Comic Section.....

Part One.

Fierce Rioting in Poland.....

Change in United States Attorneyship......

Weighing Plans for Panama Canal.....

France Agitated Over Morocco.....

Russia Waiting for Japan.....

Surveys of Philippine Waters..... 2

Equitable's Former President Yields Profits 2

Government Printing Office Contract Held Up... 2

In Japanese Prisons.....

Alexandria Affairs.....

Around the City.....

County, Md.....

When the "Country Cousin" Arrives.....

Army and Navy Notes.....

On the River Front.....

National Educators' Convention.....

News and Gossip From Foreign Fields.....

Georgetown Affairs.....

In Neighboring States..... 10

Maryland News..... 10

Virginia Gossip...... 10

West Virginia Correspondence...... 11

Cartoons of the Week 16

Part Two.

Situation in Norway and Sweden 1

Local Library Facilities.....

National Guard Notes.....

Uncle Sam's Lightning Calculator.....

World's Great Cathedrals.....

Home Melodies and Memorles.....

Editorial....

Fifty Years Ago in The Star.....

The Theater..... 6

Finance and Trade.....

Inside of Wall Street

Stories of the Secret Service.....

Part Three.

The Van Twiller Diamonds. By Philip Ver-

'rill Mighels....

The Tip and the Bribe. By Elliott Flower

Why I Am Proud of My Race. By Booker T.

Washington.....

Ab, Rose. White Rose. By Lowry W. Goode... 4
The "Old Melish." By Holman Day...... 5
Language of Animals. By Wm. T. Hornaday... 7

Thomson...... 13 How June's Blossoms Were Named. By War-

wick James Price..... 18

Part Four.

In Fashion's Realm.....

Latest Hints from Paris.....

New York Styles.....

Others.....

At the Sign of the Red Flag.....

Former Mileage Grabe.....

Part Five.

Shooting Flying-Fishes. By Chas. F. Holder...

No Rose Without Its Thorn. By Grace G.

Real Estate News and Gossip...... 2

In the Realm of Higher Things...... 8

Missouri Outlaws' Former Haunts, By W. E.

Sunday School Work...... 5

Tribute to the Dead

PART IV-Women's and Local Features.

PART III-Magazine ...

PART V-Sports